

J. N. McDONALD,
Editor and Proprietor

The newer parts of Canada are a
 antry of the future, for their resources
 have not yet been carefully studied,
 much less utilized. The hardy yeomen-
 ers are planting civilization in these
 prime wilds have suffered for several
 years from early frost and blighting
 drought. Far north, along the North-
 west Saskatchewan, many a farmer is
 fighting on the road and almost des-
 troyed of ever seeing that long promised
 railroad which was to bring him wheat
 land within reach of markets. But it
 was years to lay over the foundations
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Continued on Fourth Page.

DISINFECT !

Now is the time to disinfect.

Chloride of Lime,

Copperas,

and—

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID

BOLE'S.

LIME JUICE IN BULK.

Expected in a few days at.

BOLE'S.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1890.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT.

On Tuesday of this week the people of Canada celebrated the twenty-third anniversary of the birth of the Dominion of Canada. On July 1st, 1867, was consummated the peaceful union of the four Provinces—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia—into a confederation of British provinces, henceforth to be known as the Dominion of Canada, and a Royal proclamation issued commencing the new order of Government. The 'British North America Act' as the Act of Confederation was called, made provision how the Dominion was to be governed, how the different Provinces were to be governed, and stated the steps necessary for the enlargement of the Dominion by taking in other provinces. The Federal Government was to consist of the Governor General, who represented the Sovereign of the British Empire, a House of Senate and the House of Commons. In the Governor General is vested the power by which the laws enacted by the Houses of Parliament are carried out. He is Commander and Chief of the forces of the Dominion, appoints the Lieut. Governors of the different provinces, and the judges of the various courts, and no act of Parliament can become law until it receives his assent. His advisers who are responsible to the people through the Parliament, were to consist of thirteen members of Parliament, who must possess the confidence of the majority of the members of the Parliament. The Senate was to consist of seventy-two members, which number has since been increased to eighty, but cannot exceed eighty-two, appointed by the Crown for life. They are appointed on account of their standing in public affairs and experience in the Province in which they reside, must be British subjects, must have passed the age of thirty years, and possess property amounting to \$4,000 over and above all debts. All bills must pass the Senate before receiving the assent of the Governor General, and any legislation except money bills may originate in the Senate. The idea of having a Senate was to prevent hasty legislation on the part of the Commons and to make the Canadian constitution as near as possible similar to that of Great Britain. The House of Commons was originally composed of one hundred and eighty-one members, which number has since been increased to two hundred and sixteen, elected by the people. This number is increased on a basis of population, the numbers for Quebec remaining fixed, and being taken as a basis for the representation of the other provinces. The members of the House of Commons are elected by ballot and cannot hold office without re-election for a longer period than five years. All bills may originate in the Commons, money bills must originate there. In the controlling of the revenue and expenditure of the country lies the great power of the Commons. The Federal Government is divided into departments each having a member of the Cabinet as the head of a department. All matters relating to Canada as a whole, come under the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament, such as Customs, Fisheries, Mail Service, Justice, the defence of the country, etc., and they have also the power to disallow legislation of a Provincial Legislature, within one year after it is passed. Each Province of the Dominion was given a Lieutenant Governor and a Legislature consist-

ing of two branches, one a Legislative Assembly, elected by the people for four years and, if they chose, a Legislative Council, appointed by the Crown. To the Provincial Legislatures was given the management of all affairs relating to the internal government of each province, such as Education, the Liquor Question, the Municipal Institutions etc. The Act did not take from the provinces the great boon of responsible government, but secured it in a more permanent and consolidated form. There are specified limits beyond which the Provincial Legislatures cannot go and specified rights upon which the Federal Parliament cannot trespass. Disputes have, several times arisen, regarding the right of the Provincial Legislatures to legislate on certain questions, but these disputes have always been satisfactorily settled by a reference of the matter in dispute to either the Supreme Court of Canada or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England, the decisions of which courts form precedents for guidance in future cases where the meaning of the Act is not very clear. The clauses in the Confederation Act providing for the enlargement of the Dominion, have been taken advantage of to secure the admission of the whole of the remainder of British North America, without which Canada could never hope to be a great nation. The Island of Newfoundland is now the only British colony in the Northern portion of the continent that remains out of the Confederation. The aim of the framers of the act, the great Fathers of Confederation, who conceived the idea of uniting the different crown colonies with entirely different interests and sentiments, into one nation, embracing half a continent, and of moulding these different elements into a harmonious national life has been fully justified by twenty-three years of experiment. Canada on Dominion Day of 1890, stands as the peer of any nation on earth. Of vast extent, with boundless undeveloped resources, with a soil of unsurpassed fertility, with institutions which are acknowledged to be the freest on earth, with a population descended from a race who know not how to yield to difficulties, Canadians may well be proud of their native land and can all join in wishing peace and prosperity to Canada.

CANADIAN MORMONISM.

The Mormon leaders are earnest advocates of the doctrine of Final Preseverance, as recently illustrated by their defeat, and subsequent change in their methods. For a long time the public was treated to a one-sided controversy, maintained by the Scribe of Cardston. A. M. Stenhouse and his sentiments were freely and fully endorsed by the Mormon community at Cardston, until he became very bold in his polygamous statements. When the leaders feeling that, as the measures passed at Ottawa were rather stringent, the scribe would certainly bring them into disfavor, then repudiated his statements. The Mormon delegation who visited Ottawa in the Autumn of 1888 were not at all backward in their demands, asking to be allowed to take up a large parcel of land upon the Hamlet System, to hold for members of their community who should come into the country in the future, that they be allowed to bring in their farming implements and machinery, free of duty, that they be allowed freedom from timber dues, and that polygamy be allowed among those who had already a plurality of wives. Unable to obtain a satisfactory answer to their demands they have changed their tactics and are determined to gain such a foothold in the country and especially in Alberta in the early period of her history, as will compel the government, when the sect becomes a vast political organization, to accede to all their demands. This Mormon organization is a large land corporation, amassing wealth to further its interests and increase its power. Promises are made to the peasants of Europe of homesteads in the name of the Mormon power which land is the actual land grant of the American Government. By this means converts are won, who would otherwise have gone to other parts of the United States. What has been done in Utah will be done in Alberta. Before Brigham Young died, he received a revelation that the church was to hold everything in common. When a man had received a Government title for one hundred and sixty

acres of land he was required to deed it to the Order of Enoch, or if he owned cattle or sheep he was required to deed them to the Order of Enoch. The Mormon Church owns the irrigation ditches of Utah. They are thus held in the power of the church, as a Mormon leaving the church takes nothing with him, and rather than leave their property and incur the curse of the church they will abide by the tenets of Mormonism. In the State of Chihuahua in Mexico, the Mormon agents have contracted for the purchase of 400,000 acres of land and there are three Mormon colonies in that state. In Southern Alberta these same people have purchased 20,000 acres of land besides the Government homesteads they have taken up.

CARON.

A very successful picnic of the farmers of the Caron district was held on July 1st, in a beautiful grove along the banks of Thunder Creek, about three miles south of Caron station. A large number of settlers attended, those who had wives and families bringing them along to the picnic. The ladies in every case brought well filled baskets of the richest dainties, which were much enjoyed, especially by the bachelor portion of the picnicers. An interesting baseball match was played between two clubs of farmers, captained by Wm. Baxter and W. Simington. Seven innings were played and resulted in a victory for captain Baxter's side by a score of 18 to 16 runs. Some noticeable features of the game were the professional catching of James Campbell behind the bat, the drop curves of A. Dalrymple, the inner curves of A. Dalrymple, the base playing of C. Colenutt, and Ben Smith's three bag hit. Mr. James Armstrong umpired the game and gave general satisfaction. Mr. O. B. Fysh of Moose Jaw, was on the ground with a plentiful supply of fruit confectionery, lemonade, and ice cream, and catered to the tastes of the picnicers in his line. After the picnic was over a large number of the younger members of the party repaired to the C. P. R. section house and spent a few hours in treading the graceful mazes of the dance, to the sweet strains of the violin. The picnic passed off very nicely and was a fitting celebration for Dominion day. A large number of the settlers in the vicinity of Caron who sympathized with Mr. Garbutt in his misfortune, gave him a practical proof of their sympathy by turning out with their teams and plows to a ploughing bee on June 20th. Before night they had twenty-five acres of the prairie turned over and prepared for next season's crop. After the day's work was done and the ladies had arrived, they repaired to his house and spent the night in dancing, after which all went home satisfied that they had assisted a worthy neighbor and enjoyed a good night's fun.—Com.

To the Editor of the Times:

In the Times of June 29th, you give the report of the inspection of our school by Inspector Patillo, in which he says that the result of the examination of the different classes was very satisfactory. So far his report is all right, but further on he speaks of being personally acquainted with the difficulties encountered in bringing the school to its present condition, and suggests that the Principal's salary be increased. Now would it not have been a good thing for him to have pointed out what these difficulties are, as the general public are not aware that they exist and if they do exist it is the duty of the Board to at once see that they are remedied. His suggestion regarding what salary shall be paid to the Teacher is, in my opinion, outside of his duties as defined by the school ordinance, and the Board should either act on his suggestion or tell him that they are running the school as far as Teachers' salaries are concerned. If the Inspector had paid more attention to the actual work of the school and given the people a fuller account of his examination he would have created a better impression on his first visit as Inspector, instead of meddling with things that, according to the Ordinance, do not come under his jurisdiction. In conclusion I would refer the Inspector to Sub. Sections 14 and 15 of Section 89, of the School Ordinance, regarding "Duties of Inspectors."

RATEPAYER.

WANTS NOT FURNITURE TIME.—Be quick. You can use a minute but once—make the most of it. Especially then when suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, bad humors, or any of the ailments of the stomach, liver or bowels. You can't take Bile Beans and Bile Beans are now, every moment delayed the longer for you.

Holiday Sports at Lethbridge.

LETHBRIDGE, July 1.—The town was in a festive mood this morning. The nine band paraded the streets, discoursing lively music and welcoming visitors from the surrounding towns of Calgary, Medicine Hat, Danmore and Macleod. The lacrosse match, Calgary vs. Lethbridge, resulted in a draw, each obtaining one goal. The foot ball match, Calgary vs. Lethbridge resulted in Lethbridge taking three goals to Calgary's none. The cricket game, Macleod vs. Lethbridge, resulted in Lethbridge coming out twenty runs ahead with an innings to spare. The races were very attractive. There were also numerous tests of skill and strength in foot races, jumping, throwing the stone and the caber, and catching the greased pig, the band playing in the intervals selections of music.

TEACHER WANTED.

For Leamington School District. Duties to commence on or about June 1st, 1890. State salary. Address, T. H. STEES, Leamington, School, Leamington, Paquet, N. W. T.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

A good three roomed dwelling house to be sold cheap. MRS. RUCKLAND, Moose Jaw.

HORSES FOR SALE!

The undersigned will arrive in a few days with about two carloads of Ontario Horses. Farmers and others are requested to inspect them before purchasing.

A. M. GRAYSON.

MUNICIPALITY

—OF THE—

TOWN OF MOOSE JAW.

List of Lands to be Sold for Taxes

Lot.	Block.	Taxes.	Costs.	Total.
1	4	\$ 5.90	\$0.35	\$ 6.25
2	4	5.90	35	6.25
3	4	5.90	35	6.25
4	4	5.90	35	6.25
5	4	5.90	35	6.25
6	4	5.90	35	6.25
7	4	5.90	35	6.25
8	4	5.90	35	6.25
9	4	5.90	35	6.25
10	4	5.90	35	6.25
11	4	5.90	35	6.25
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CATTLE FOR SALE.

Two Rivers Ranch. Buffalo Lake East. Polled Angus, Short-horn, Durham, and other grades of Cows, Heifers, Oxen, Steers, Bulls always on hand. Five good milch cows recently calved and two young stock (Bulls and Heifers) for sale. Young Cows with or without calves as foot. Brood mares or even horses in exchange for stock.

STRAYED—About 1st May from the place signed one black pony mare, four years old, no brand, white strip from forehead down nose, heavy mane and tail, had a strong inclination to wander, worked last fall and winter. Anyone bringing this animal here will be paid for this trouble, and if kept without being advertised will be dealt with as provided for by law. H. McVAIL.

Moose Jaw, July 1st, 1890.

FOUND—By J. J. J. in the hills, about 10 miles south of the town, about June 2nd, one Pony Mare Brown, branded S on left hind leg, scar on left shoulder, jaw seal by her side, heavy scar on inner side of right hind leg, slight scar on forehead, also a Mouse Colored Pony mare, with black streak down his back, has white brand on left shoulder, also on left hip. Anyone can have same by proving property and paying expenses incurred. J. J. J. BATTLE, Moose Jaw.

FOUND—One Bay Mare three years old, with white face, two white hind legs, spot on belly, with ears free out, also a small sucking calf with white mane, owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. ALEX. McDELLISH, Wood Mountain.

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LUMBER,	J. T. SIMPSON,	WOOD,
COAL,		
<p>Bath,</p> <p>Shingles,</p> <p>Oak,</p> <p>Ash,</p> <p>Maple,</p> <p>Pine-wood,</p> <p>Mouldings,</p> <p>Window & Door</p> <p>Frames,</p>	<p>Please Take Notice that</p> <p>NOW is the TIME to</p> <p>order</p> <p>Screen Windows</p> <p>and Doors</p>	<p>Lime,</p> <p>Plaster,</p> <p>Hair,</p> <p>Dum,</p> <p>Windows,</p> <p>Tar Felt</p> <p>Tar B. Paper,</p> <p>Paint B. Paper</p>

